

1-11 Bons Pash

CORRESPONDENCE

Devers, Jacob L. 1963

1430 33RD STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

April 29, 1963

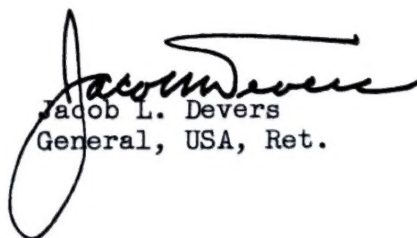
Colonel Boris T. Pash, Ret.
1620 Roundtree Road
Falls Church, Virginia

Dear Colonel Pash:

Thank you for your letter of 5 April 1963 on behalf of His Eminence, Metropolitan Leonty, the Primate of the Russian Orthodox Church of America, and the people of the parish of St. Nicholas Church - the National War Memorial Shrine - extending to me the invitation to make the dedication presentation of the Shrine on Sunday, 19 May 1963, at 1:30 p.m.

This invitation moves me deeply. The symbolism and the hope embodied in the planning for and the dedication of this Shrine are magnificently portrayed in the beauty of its architecture. I consider it a great honor -- and it will be a real joy to me to participate in your ceremony. Please express to His Eminence, Metropolitan Leonty, and to the people of St. Nicholas Church my warm appreciation for your invitation.

Sincerely yours,



Jacob L. Devers
General, USA, Ret.

1-12 Boris Risk

CORRESPONDENCE

Erstein Albat

1129

Albert Einstein
Old Grove Rd.
Nassau Point
Peconic, Long Island
*
August 2nd, 1939

F.D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Some recent work by E. Fermi and L. Szilard, which has been communicated to me in manuscript, leads me to expect that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future. Certain aspects of the situation which has arisen seem to call for watchfulness and, if necessary, quick action on the part of the Administration. I believe therefore that it is my duty to bring to your attention the following facts and recommendations:

In the course of the last four months it has been made probable - through the work of Joliot in France as well as Fermi and Szilard in America - that it may become possible to set up a nuclear chain reaction in a large mass of uranium, by which vast amounts of power and large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. Now it appears almost certain that this could be achieved in the immediate future.

This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs, and it is conceivable - though much less certain - that extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed. A single bomb of this type, carried by boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory. However, such bombs might very well prove to be too heavy for transportation by air.

CORRESPONDENCE

Einstein, Albert

1939

-2-

The United States has only very poor ores of uranium in moderate quantities. There is some good ore in Canada and the former Czechoslovakia, while the most important source of uranium is Belgian Congo.

In view of this situation you may think it desirable to have some permanent contact maintained between the Administration and the group of physicists working on chain reactions in America. One possible way of achieving this might be for you to entrust with this task a person who has your confidence and who could perhaps serve in an unofficial capacity. His task might comprise the following:

a) to approach Government Departments, keep them informed of the further development, and put forward recommendations for Government action, giving particular attention to the problem of securing a supply of uranium ore for the United States;

b) to speed up the experimental work, which is at present being carried on within the limits of the budgets of University laboratories, by providing funds, if such funds be required, through his contacts with private persons who are willing to make contributions for this cause, and perhaps also by obtaining the co-operation of industrial laboratories which have the necessary equipment.

I understand that Germany has actually stopped the sale of uranium from the Czechoslovakian mines which she has taken over. That she should have taken such early action might perhaps be understood on the ground that the son of the German Under-Secretary of State, von Weizsäcker, is attached to the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut in Berlin where some of the American work on uranium is now being repeated.

Yours very truly,

A. Einstein
(Albert Einstein)

CORRESPONDENCE

Einstein, Albert

1139

1st Boris Past

CORRESPONDENCE

Eisenhower Dwight D. 1963

DDE

GETTYSBURG
PENNSYLVANIA

Palm Desert, California
April 16, 1963

Dear Colonel Pash:

Thank you for your letter of April 4th which was forwarded to me here in California.

I am most appreciative of your thoughtful invitation to attend the dedication ceremony of the National War Memorial Shrine of the Russian Orthodox Church of America on May 19th. While I would like to be with you on this solemn occasion, a previous commitment on that date precludes my acceptance.

Nevertheless, will you please express to all those participating in the service, my deep gratitude and warm wishes for an inspiring ceremony.

Sincerely,



Colonel Boris T. Pash, AUS (Ret.)
President
Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas
3500 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest
Washington 7, D. C.

1 1/2
Boris Pash

CORRESPONDENCE

Eisenhower Dwight D.
1963

1-14 Boris Pash

CORRESPONDENCE

Emel'ianov, Ivan Vasil'evich, 1919

1-111 Boris Pisk

CORRESPONDENCE

Emel'ianov, Ivan Vasilovich, 1919

Главный
Временный Комитетъ
ВСЕРОССИЙСКАГО
ЗЕМСКАГО СОЮЗА
НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ
вооруженныхъ силъ на югѣ Россіи.

Декабря 15 дня 1919 г.

№ 8528



Милостивый Государь
Иванъ Васильевичъ:

Временный Главный Комитетъ Всероссийскаго Земскаго Союза настоящимъ довѣренностью поручаетъ Вамъ имѣть наблюдение и контролировать дѣйствія Уполномоченныхъ Всероссийскаго Земскаго Союза въ Сербіи, Чехославіи, Юго-Славіи и Болгаріи, для чего уполномачиваетъ Васъ имѣть сношенія и получать документы и справки по дѣламъ Союза у всѣхъ правительственныхъ, судебныхъ, общественныхъ и кредитныхъ /какъ Государственныхъ, такъ и частныхъ/ учреждений, а также должностныхъ и частныхъ лицъ, производить осмотръ и экспертизу товаровъ Союза, находящихся на складахъ учреждений, банковъ и частныхъ лицъ, словомъ, дѣлать все, что окажется необходимымъ при выполненіи возложенныхъ на Васъ контрольных функций.

1-114
Box's Pack

CORRESPONDENCE

Emel'ianov, Ivan Vasil'ovich, 1919

Всему, что Вы по сей доверенности законно
учините, Временный Комитетъ Вамъ верить, спо-
рить и прекословить не будетъ.
Доверенность эта принадлежит Ивану Василь-

евичу Емельянову.
*Юрисконсультъ Временнаго Главнаго Комитета
Всероссійскаго Земскаго Союза Николай Константинович
Васильевъ.*

Тысяча девятьсотъ девятнадцатаго года декабря
16 дня, доверенность эта явлена у меня, Ивана Пет-
ровича Маноцюва, Ростовскаго на дону нотариуса
въ конторѣ моей по Большой Садовой улицѣ въ д.
подъ № 106, - Юрисконсультъ Временнаго Главнаго
Комитета Всероссійскаго Земскаго Союза Николаемъ
Константиновичемъ ВАСИЛЬЕВЫМЪ, дѣйствующимъ на ос-
нованіи выписки изъ журнала засѣданія Временнаго
К-та Всероссійскаго Земскаго Союза отъ 10 декабря
1919 г. за № 92/а, лично мнѣ извѣстнымъ, живущимъ
въ г. Ростовѣ на дону, законноправоспособнымъ къ
совершенію актовъ, подписавшимъ эту доверенность
собственноручно. Ст. 137 нот. пол. объявлена. По,
реестру за № 19625

нотариусъ *Н. Манинъ*

CORRESPONDENCE

Good Little Library

117

Professor Dr. Walther Gerlach
D 8000 München 40
Franz-Joseph-Str. 15/Rgb. II

Ante extra 15-61

D 8 München 40, 4.VII.75

4

Col. B.T. Pash c/o A.G. Lazarus
3 Maybrook Circle
Bronxville, N.Y. 10708 U.S.A.

Sehr geehrter Herr Pash!

Soeben am 4. Juli 12 Uhr erhalte ich Ihren Brief vom 24. Juni,
da ich seit Jahren nicht mehr in der Universität bin.
Ich antworte Ihnen postwendend: ich werde vom 21. bis 25. Juli
in München sein und ich schlage Ihnen vor, dass wir uns in
meiner Wohnung treffen. Den Termin können Sie bestimmen.
Ich erwarte Ihren telefonischen Anruf
München 089 / 34 86 42 (Wohnung).

Mit bestem Gruss

W. Gerlach

Professor Dr. Walther Gerlach
D 8000 München 40
Franz-Joseph-Str. 15/Rgb. II

CORRESPONDENCE



1-16 Boris Pash

Correspondence

1946

Токио

1946 г.

Company at a
for the Allied
the Allied
held in the
Mamla-racho,
from 5 p.m.

Handwritten signature

LUNSKY,
S.R. Prosecutor
Allied Tribunal

**ОБВИНИТЕЛЬ от СОЮЗА ССР
В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ ВОЕННОМ ТРИБУНАЛЕ В ТОКИО**

BY HAND



Handwritten: 5/15
Red arrow pointing to the date

№ _____
Секретариат Обвинителя от Союза ССР
в Международном Военном Трибунале
в Токио



в Ме

**ОБВИНИТЕЛЬ от СОЮЗА ССР
в Международном Военном Трибунале в Токио**

„—“— 1946 г.

Dear Colonel,

I request the honour of your company at a reception given by the U.S.S.R. Prosecutor for the Allied Tribunal in honour of the Prosecutors of the Allied Powers, represented at the Tribunal, to be held in the premises of the former U.S.S.R. Embassy (I, Mamiaracho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo) on Wednesday, May 15, 1946, from 5 p.m. up to 7 p.m.

Sincerely yours, .


S. A. GOLUNSKY,
Minister, U.S.S.R. Prosecutor
for the Allied Tribunal

TO: Colonel PASH

R.S.V.P.

1-16 Boris Pash

Correspondence

1946

CORRESPONDENCE



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA · RENO

RENO, NEVADA 89557 · (702) 781-6792

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

November 5, 1976

Maj. Gen. James C. Fry, USA Ret.
3276 Juniper Lane
Falls Church, Va. 22044

Dear General Fry:

At the request of Boris Pash I am giving you some information regarding the prominence of the scientists attached to his "Alsos" mission. As you probably know, scientists, like artists, can be temperamental and difficult to handle and occasionally we had problems. But these were few and Boris learned very early how to avoid these difficulties. The historian James Phinney Baxter 3d, president of Williams College, writes in his book "Scientists Against Time" that the Alsos Mission "proved to be one of the finest examples of cooperation of the scientists and the armed forces."

The scientists on the mission, with only a couple of exceptions, have biographies in "Who's Who in America". I admit that this is not a very exceptional distinction for academic people, but many of them can also be found in the "International Who's Who", a smaller collection of notables covering the whole world and thus carrying a lot of prestige. I have not made a thorough search but noted the names of Charles Smyth, chemist, Princeton University; Louis Fieser, Harvard, world-famous for his work on applied organic chemistry, which included the manufacture of napalm; Jaap Den Hartog, then at Harvard, famous for his work on vibration control in engineering; Tjm Sherwood of MIT, recently deceased, a world-famous expert in chemical engineering; W.A. Noyes, a chemist with world-wide connections; Gerard Kuiper, astronomer, who died last year, and whose knowledge of the moon and the planets made him a key person in our space program. There are several more, but I have limited myself to those who were essential members of the Alsos mission.

The prisoners we took were even more prominent. Among them were two Nobel Prize winners, Werner Heisenberg and Max von Laue, and one who obtained this great honor while he was interned, Otto Hahn, the discoverer of uranium fission, which started the nuclear age. We also captured the son of Hitler's Foreign Secretary, Von Weizsäcker. One of our prisoners, named Sievers, had been in charge of Nazi research in concentration camps. He was condemned to death at the Nuremberg trials.

I hope that this information will be helpful. Please let me know if you need more details or different data.

Sincerely,

Sam Goudsmit
Samuel A. Goudsmit

ms

CORRESPONDENCE

Goudsmit, Samuel A.

1976



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA · RENO

RENO, NEVADA 89357 · (702) 781-6792

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

December 3, 1976

James C. Fry, Major General,
U.S. Army, Ret.
3276 Juniper Lane
Falls Church, Va. 22044

Dear General Fry:

Your letter of November 11 arrived while I was travelling. This combined with the semester's exam period activities is the reason for the delay in my answer.

The Alsos Mission was a unique venture and it is impossible to compare it with any other military operation. It was highly successful. At the fall of Strasbourg in November 1944, we found irrefutable documentary evidence that Germany did not have atomic weapons and was lagging far behind in research on reactors. This was eight months before our first bomb was tested near Alamogordo.

The Mission's success was possible only because we arrived at strategic places at the first possible moment, before documents and other evidence could have disappeared or been tampered with. We also were able to take witnesses by surprise, which made interrogations more relevant than they would have been after delays.

These quick movements and rapid actions were entirely the result of the operational methods used by Colonel Boris Pash. He was always able to get us, without delay, to any place which seemed important to us on the basis of information gathered in the field. He thereby took a great amount of responsibility on his own shoulders and had to take many risks. The Alsos Mission was thus able to collect fresh and valuable intelligence in a number of scientific and technical areas, in addition to our main assignments: atomic and biological weapons.

I enclose a copy of a relevant page of the book Scientists Against Time, by James Phinney Baxter III, the president of Williams College, who was the official historian for the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

I also enclose excerpts from my final report on the Alsos Mission, dated 7 December 1945.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. Goudsmit
Samuel A. Goudsmit

mc

CORRESPONDENCE

Goudsmit, Samuel A.

1976

1-17
Boris Pash

2

EXCERPTS FROM THE FINAL REPORT FROM THE SCIENTIFIC CHIEF
OF THE ALSOS MISSION, dated 7 December 1945

p.7. Relations Between the Scientific and Military Groups

"Almost from the very beginning of operations in France, a clear understanding was reached concerning the division of responsibility between the military and the scientific groups of the Alsos mission.

The task of the scientists was to analyze and evaluate all available material which led to personalities and locations of interest to scientific intelligence. The task of the military was to plan and execute operations, to secure the personalities and locations indicated by the scientific staff and to enable the scientists to investigate these targets.

This arrangement worked out perfectly. Never did the military group question the judgment of the scientific group as to the importance of a target, and never did they fail to execute the operations as needed and planned. It was essential, however, that the Military Chief (Col. B.T. Pash) be given, before each operation, as complete a picture of the scientific interests as possible. A mere description and enumeration of the targets would have been insufficient."

p.25 Conclusions

"It is the opinion of the Scientific Chief that the Mission has been highly successful. It has taught us lessons in intelligence procedure which may be of great value in peacetime, too. This fact is of greater importance than the actual scientific information which was collected, the bulk of which was negative.

Only the method used by the Alsos Mission could have revealed, immediately after the fall of Strasbourg, that no threat of a German Atom Bomb existed. From a military point of view, this was the most important result obtained by the Mission.

(cont.)

4-4-

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CORRESPONDENCE

Goodman, Samuel H

197/6

EXCERPTS

page 2

2

p.25 Conclusion

"The Alsos method, it must be emphasized, succeeded only because of the close cooperation and mutual trust of the military and the scientists. For all members, this Mission has been a unique undertaking, giving the inner satisfaction of having actively contributed to the success of the Allied cause."

Washington, D.C.
7 December 1945

S.A. Goudsmit
Scientific Chief
Alsos Mission

CORRESPONDENCE

Confidential

147/6

4/5

4-5

1-17 Boris Pash

CORRESPONDENCE

Goudswiit, Samuel A

1976

OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND FIELD SERVICE

413

Four scientists were sent to follow the Allied forces into Italy and to discover any significant scientific information which might be obtained from captured personnel or establishments. More elaborate was the similar ALSOS mission to the European theater, a joint Army-Navy-OSRD enterprise conducted under the auspices of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. The responsibility for the scientific side of the mission rested with OSRD, through the agency of the Office of Field Service. Its primary object was to secure an immediate and comprehensive picture of German scientific research in relation to the war effort and to find out with all possible speed what progress the Germans had made in the development of an atomic bomb. Under the able leadership of Dr. Samuel Goudswiit and Colonel Boris T. Pash, this mission proved to be one of the finest examples of the co-operation of the scientists and the armed forces. It involved the assembling of lists of personnel, the names and location of laboratories and industrial firms, the prompt securing of the target areas as the armies rolled forward, the intelligent investigation of files and laboratories, the questioning of German scientists and laboratory workers, and the final systematic reporting of the findings to the proper authorities in America.

A third class of activity, operational analysis, was carried out for the Navy with distinguished success by ASWORG. The Office of Field Service also co-operated from time to time by the detailing of men on temporary assignment with the Operational Analysis Division of the Army Air Forces and with the Air Technical Analysis Division under the Office of the Vice-Chief of Naval Operations.

The personnel of OFS came in the main from the Divisions and Panels of NDRG and CMR. It was not always easy to persuade a division chief that his research work was so near completion that he could spare some of his key men for field service, but the top officers of OSRD lent every support. The services were not looking in field service for some generally qualified and intelligent men with technical training, for they had those already in abundance in their officer cadres. They needed in general men who knew a great deal about some small but important subject, men who would know more about that subject than anyone else in the theater, or top men with broad familiarity.

The civilian in field service did not become a member of the armed services, though he wore an army uniform with a shoulder patch in-

Scientists Against Time - by James Phinney Baxter III

Relevant extract of the book SCIENTISTS AGAINST TIME,
by JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER III.

4-3

4-3

correspondence

16.1.55

72, NORTH GATE,
REGENTS PARK,
N.W.8.
PRIMROSE 1449.

My dear Boris

Whether this letter will
ever get to you I doubt because
I have lost your Xmas Card &
only have your old address -

Anyway if you do get it you
will know we still think of you
very often.

It would be so nice to meet
again - You say the last year
has been a hard one but not-
whop!

I do hope all is well now & slip
on the up grade again -

Sister Welsh who was in S. Jersey
with us has just died. I have
not seen him for some time but
understand it was very sudden -
Heart - He always said
that you cannot live long on
Whiskey & aspinin! He was
a very merry soul & a hard man
at his job.

Our family are all well, & growing
8 children & 9 grandchildren
The last ^{child} (16) went off to Paris
yesterday to be made into a lady!

(2)

We are off to U.S.A for a month
26 Jan - Any chance of seeing
either of you - Our address will
be Care - Empire Trust Coy. N.Y.

We hope to get a week in
Florida (Wentworth) with our
sister-in-law.

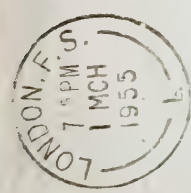
I wonder if you ever see any
of "the gang" these days - I get
Xmas Cards occasionally but
as so often happens one gradually
loses touch - Do please try
& come this way someday we
should love to see you again.

and I would try get some
of our "old lags" together

All the best for 1958

Ys

Charles Hambro



BRITISH INDIA
2 - PZ
POSTAGE PAID
LONDON, E.

Colonel Boris Pash,
Qtrs. 539 A,
Presidio of San Francisco,
California,
U.S.A.

undelivered please return to:-
Sir Charles Hambro, KBE.,
41, Bishopsgate,
London, E.C.2.
England.

CORRESPONDENCE

MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR PHYSIK UND ASTROPHYSIK

INSTITUT FOR PHYSIK

Col. Boris T. P a s h
c/o A.G. Lazarus
3 Maybrook Circle
Bronxville, N.Y. 10708, USA

8 MÜNCHEN 40, 4 July 1975
FOHRINGER RING 6 *North near Stadelmannsplatz*
TELEFON 327001-07
TELEGRAMMANSCHRIFT:
PHYSASTROPLANCK-MÜNCHEN
TELEX: 5215619
POSTFACH 401212

089

Dear Colonel Pash:

Professor Heisenberg has asked me to answer your letter since he is staying at a sanatorium for several weeks after having been seriously ill. Professor Heisenberg should like to suggest that you might call by phone after your arrival in Germany in order to make an appointment if possible. Please use the above telephone number of the institute 327 001.

Sincerely yours,

A. Giese AM. 9-12
(Miss) Annemarie Giese
Secretary to Prof. Heisenberg

CORRESPONDENCE

Heisenberg Professor

1975

Boris Pash

CORRESPONDENCE

LEHRSTUHL FÜR GESCHICHTE
DER NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN UND TECHNIK
PROF. DR. ARMIN HERMANN

UNIVERSITÄT
STUTTGART

Colonel
Boris T. Pash
474 Cedar Hill Dr.
San Rafael, Ca. 94903
U.S.A.

7 Stuttgart 1, Postfach 590
Friedrichstraße 10/IV
Telefon (0711) 2073/2483, 2484

27. September 1976/ry

Dear Colonel Pash,

thank you for your kind letter of July 29 and especially for your book "The Alsos Mission". This is - I'm sorry to say - not available in Germany's libraries and therefore it's extremely valuable for me to have my own copy.

You tell the story of Alsos with much more details than all I read before. It is a pity, that I didn't have it when I prepared the biography of Heisenberg. Now an English translation of this biography had been made by Inter Nationes in Bonn, which is planned to appear on December 5 this year. (This day, Heisenberg's 75th birthday, will now be a day of commemoration.) In this English version your first "visit" to Heisenberg's cabin in Urfeld is told as follows:

On May the 3rd, Colonel Pash arrived at the house. "When I saw the heavily-armed soldiers", reported Elisabeth Heisenberg, "I was terribly frightened since the SS were still up to mischief in the area. Then I saw they were Americans, and was much relieved. I went and opened the door. Colonel Pash entered immediately and asked for my husband. I told him that he was at his mother's house in the village. Could he be reached there by phone? Yes. Then I should get him back here without saying what was happening - he ordered curtly ... My husband understood straightaway and came immediately."

This story contradicts your story on pages 229/230. How to solve the contradiction? You explain in your book that you first came to Urfeld with a few men on May the 2nd:

... we reached Heisenberg's cabin. He was waiting on the veranda.

You then had to withdraw from Urfeld and you came again in the morning of the next day with a group of jeeps, a light tank, a half-track etc. (p. 236).

1-20 Boris Pash

CORRESPONDENCE

Hermann, Armin

1976

Now my question: Is it possible that your story (Heisenberg "was waiting on the veranda") relates to May the 3rd, whereas Elisabeth Heisenberg's report explain the situation on May the 2nd? Could you please check your memory? This detail is of course not especially important, but writing a book, one is ambitious to have the truth.

Another question in this connection: Dr. Hans Schuster, who is now head of the internal affairs department of the highly re-commanded newspaper "Süddeutsche Zeitung" in Munich, was, a Young soldier then, in these days with the Heisenbergs in their cabin. He told me, that the Heisenbergs had a Russian maid (especially in charge for the children) and that you, being able to speak Russian, spoke with her in her native language. Probably you wanted to find out the behaviour of the Heisenbergs towards an "enemy alien". This young Russian girl was (as you immediately realized) much in favor for the Heisenbergs.

Now: Do you remember? Could you agree with this story?

Another point may be of more importance. I quote from my Heisenberg biography the scene, when the German atomic scientists were brought to Farm Hall near Huntingdon (Cambridgeshire, England) on July 4, 1945:

The British Secret Service had bugged the place. Kurt Diebner was the only person who suspected anything, and, practical man as he was, he straightaway started crawling around the floor.

Diebner: "I wonder whether there are built-in microphones here."

Heisenberg: "Built-in microphones? (Laughing) Oh no, they're not so sly. I don't think they know such Gestapo methods. In that respect they're a bit old fashioned."

This conversation "amused" General Groves very much. He received copies of English translations of what had been recorded. Less amusing is the fact that General Groves had another chance to consult these transcriptions when he wrote his memoirs long after the end of the war, but that neither those who were bugged nor historians have ever seen these documents. They are thus only known up to the present day in the excerpts quoted by Groves in his book "Now it can be told: The story of the Manhattan Project."

When David Irving wrote his book "The Virus House" he tried in vain to see these documents and also in vain were the steps Margaret Gowing took (She is now Professor for History of Science in Oxford). Do you think you could help to bring these documents to historians?

A last topic: are you aware, that "Alsos" did a good job to reconstruct peaceful science in Germany? The late Prof. Gerard P. Kuiper, belonging to Alsos, brought on May 16, 1945, the then 87 years old Max Planck from Rogätz (at the Elberiver, near Magdeburg) to Göttingen. Here at Göttingen German scientists and British officers of "Research Branch" (Military Government) tried to reconstruct the former Kaiser-Wilhelm-Society. That this was possible (under the new name Max-Planck-Gesellschaft) was to an important part due to the fact, that Planck - who had been president in former

CORRESPONDENCE

Hermann Armin

1976

1.10 Bon's Rask

- 3 -

years - lived in Göttingen.

It may be of interest for you, how Kuiper himself described his (for to-days Germany so important) manœuvre (in a letter to the late Prof. Pohl of June 30, 1973):

I was acting on a request of the chief of ALSOS mission, to visit Dr. Planck at Rogätz. It was known to us that he had evacuated from Berlin and had moved with Mrs. Planck to a small castle, Landgut Rogätz. When I arrived at the small castle, I found it occupied by the commanding officer and staff of an American tank regiment ... I went there to a nearly farm building and found Dr. Planck dressed but resting on a bed, although it was only about 2 PM. I identified myself and inquired about his health. He explained that he had only suffering from arthritis ... and said, that he had only one wish before he died: to see his family and friends in Göttingen once more. While this was strictly contrary to U.S. Army policy at that time to move German nationals from the Zone soon to be occupied by the Russians, I decided that I would ignore this rule in the case of Prof. Planck ...

Chief of ALSOS mission: This is you. So you gave order to Kuiper to interview Planck? Could you please give some comments to Kuiper's story?

Well, I think I should end this far to long letter now.

With kind regards
Sincerely yours

Armin Hermann

CORRESPONDENCE

1976

121 Bessie

Correspondence

Hester, John Edgar



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.
November 20, 1951

REGISTERED

Colonel Boris Pash
444 Argyle Drive
Apartment 7
Falls Church, Virginia

Dear Colonel Pash:

Pursuant to your request there is returned herewith the two page letter typewritten in the Russian language dated October 27, 1951, which you so kindly permitted this Bureau to examine.

You may desire to point out to your correspondent that matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities are of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and as a resident of New York City he should bring such matters as are discussed in his letter to the attention of the Special Agent in Charge of this Bureau's New York Office at 607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York City, whose telephone number is Rector 2-3500.

Thanking you again for your courtesy and cooperation,

Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure



ХРИСТИАНСКИЙ СОЮЗЪ

ALFRED E. MARLING, CHAIRMAN

B. H. FANCHER, TREASURER

JOHN R. MOTT, GENERAL SECRETARY

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

347 Madison Avenue, New York

OVERSEAS DIVISION

Work for Allied Armies and Prisoners of War

C. V. HIBBARD, ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY

November 21st, 1922

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

With full confidence I am able to commend Mr. Boris Pashkovsky for employment in any capacity that he is willing to undertake. He has proven conscientious and trustworthy through a period of more than four years during which he has been in the service of the Young Men's Christian Association among Russians in Russia and other parts of Europe.

Yours sincerely,

E. T. Colton

E. T. Colton
Associate General Secretary.
Home Division

ETC MM

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE OVERSEAS DIVISION

Correspondence

XPHCTIAHCKIH COM37

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

347 Madison Avenue, New York

JOHN R. MOTT, General Secretary

Russian Administration and War Prisoners Aid

Cables: AMERYMCA BERLIN
Telephone: Kurfürst 5266, 5267



BERLIN SW 66,
Kochstrasse 8

September 25, 1922.

Mr. Boris Pashkovsky,
Berlin Office.

Dear Boris:-

We are delighted that you are on your way home to America where you anticipate entering the Springfield Training College in preparation for work as a physical director in the Young Men's Christian Association. We shall be interested to hear from you and to learn of your progress. We know that you are returning to America, recognizing that it will take some time for you to get your full experience. There will be some difficult times ahead as you carry the burdens of a married man and seek to get your education, but determination will win out and we wish you every success in your endeavors.

We recall that you came to us from Paris, December 1920 and that you have worked dilligently on behalf of the Russians in the prison and internment camps. We have enjoyed following you in your work at Wunsdorf since this became your major assignment. You have in cooperation with Mr. Hatfield brought a fine spirit into the camp. Men have come to know the spirit of the Young Men's Christian Association and have heartily joined in the activities of the club. We have enjoyed observing your growth during these days at Wunsdorf. It was also a pleasure to learn how close you got to the boys at the summer camp. I am sure these young men will remember with pleasure the fellowship which you had with them.

As you and Mrs. Pashkovsky with the young son start for America may we wish you our very best. With kind remembrance to your father, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Edgar MacNaughten
Edgar MacNaughten.

EMacN:MB

ХРИСТИАНСКИЙ СОЮЗ

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

347 Madison Avenue, New York

JOHN R. MOTT, General Secretary

Russian Administration and War Prisoners Aid

Cables: AMERYMCA BERLIN
Telephone: Kurfürst 5266, 5267



BERLIN SW 68,
Kochstrasse 8

August 5, 1923.

Mr. Boris Pashkovsky,
Berlin Office.

My dear Boris:-

In response to our letter of July 12th, we have received word from New York and also have the approval of Mr. Hibbard to grant you and your wife transportation to New York City, at such a time as will be mutually agreed upon. On returning from the boys' Camp I shall be glad to discuss this matter with you, as to the appropriate time for the journey to America. I speak of the appropriate time as we shall want to adequately cover the Wandsdorf School and camp and Dr. Kullmann will be going on his vacation in September or the early part of October and we cannot afford to liquidate too rapidly.

In granting this transportation it is understood that we are granting help to you because of your earnest desire to get further education in the Association work, but in granting the transportation it is understood that the Association will be in no way responsible for your expenses or training in America. Furthermore, that the Association is not committed to anything regarding any assignment for the future.

In one of my former letters I pointed out the problem which you face in attempting to secure an education while bearing the responsibilities of a married man. We understand that you fully recognize this as your own burden and that in granting this transportation the Association does not hold itself responsible for developments in the future.

We are going to be able to recommend this transportation. We furthermore will be interested to hear from you as you get your education and training and we shall look forward to hearing about your plans as they work out in the future. Assuring you of our interest, and hoping that these last weeks in the boys' camp will be flooded with opportunity to vitally touch the lives of young boys and counting upon you for a rounding out of your work which is still before you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Edgar MacNaughten
Edgar MacNaughten.

WLM:MB

P.S.-In view of this contemplated trip to America would it not be well to plan to take your vacation in the States, allowing yourself this extra time to renew friendships with your family and make your preparations for securing a position, etc.

ХРИСТИАНСКИЙ СОЮЗЪ

Удостоверение № 689

Фамилія Лашковскій

Имя Валентинъ

Отчество Геодоровичъ

Чинъ (званіе) Ин-скъ Гепт. и т.п.

Состоитъ на службѣ въ командѣ

крестовъ, Гепт. Голландск.

Въ должности сигнальщика

на кораблѣ

Назначенія, переводы и прикомандированія.

(Подпись владельца удостоверения)

ХРИСТИАНСКИЙ СОЮЗЪ
МОЛОДЫХЪ ЛЮДЕЙ
Центральное Управление
для России



МОСКВА,
Смоленский Бульв. 28.
Тел. 3-33-54. Телегр. код: „Молодолюди“.

26 Smolensk Boul. Moscow.
August 26-1918.

THIS certifies that Boris Pashkoffsky has been employed by the Young Men's Christian Association of Russia, in the Agronomical Expedition down the Volga River from May to date, in the capacity of interpreter and assistant in the Play and Recreation department.

Throughout the whole trip he has shown excellent co-operation and in many cases initiative that has been most helpful, and he has shown ability to handle situations that has made him most valuable. Were the trip to be continued he would be retained, and we most heartily recommend him to anyone needing the services of a capable, energetic, young man.

Signed---

Clifford Hatfield
B. P. Hall
G. D. H. H. H.



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
ХИМИИ



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
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ХИМИИ

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
ХИМИИ

CORRESPONDENCE

1850-1855

1856-1860

This will be my address.

The Alsos Mission . . . by Col. Boris J. Pash Ret., 474 Cedar Hill Dr, San Rafael, Ca. 94903

15 Mar 1976.

Dear Admiral:-

I am sure you are somewhat puzzled at the length of time it has taken me to react. It is very regrettable, but circumstances

JESSE G. JOHNSON
CARDINAL POINT
NORFOLK, VA. 23508 USA

May 1, 1976

Dear Boris:

Enclosed please find your Theodosia story copy. I have made an Xerox copy of it and think your outline of the story by me is fidel.

Would you please ask your friend in the Archives Division to get out the Sog of the Humphreys and make a copy of it for us so we will have a little more authentic material to work with.

Am keeping the copy of Captain Baggaley's report. If you do not have a copy I will make one for you. I have found in an old album a very good picture of Captain Baggaley. Shall I send it to you to make copies?

Best Wishes

Jesse Johnson

Dear Admiral:-

I am sure you are somewhat puzzled at the length of time it has taken me to react. It is very regrettable, but circumstances have caused me to lose 3 mos of my schedule. Probably a chronology of events might be of interest.

(804) 441 2256
2382
Cap Alex. 464 0797

(804) 423 4865

JESSE G. JOHNSON
CARDINAL POINT
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
23508 U. S. A.

Granby
wards Cor
Little Creek R
Hampton

June 12, 1975
So X Bridges

Dear Colonel:

I thank you for your letter of the 4th and the enclosure of Capt Baggeley's report of our trip to the Crimea evacuating the White Russians.

Of course you may visit me again and you are cordially invited to stay here at Cardinal Point. I think you were supposed to "rough up" a

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+ moved to
into driveway

paragraph or two about
our escapade in Theodosias.

When you get here
remind me to dig up my
impressions of the Greek
Evacuation of Ismid
which was the precursor of
their great loss in Smyrna.

Best Wishes
Jesse G. Johnson

I am sure you
at the length of time it has taken me to
reply. It is very regrettable, but circumstances
have caused me to lose 3 mos of my schedule.
Probably a chronology of events might be
interesting.

THE JOHNSONS
CARDINAL POINT
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23508

Dear Boris April 14, 1976

Please excuse
delay in answering your
letter. Will get after
it real soon.

Enclosed is a
better picture of the
Humphreys which I
found in a photo album
titled "Turkey to Pearl

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and up the
spine. In
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that I
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"harbor". Hope you can
use it.

Best Wishes

Jesse Johnson

P.s. The pictures on
the backs are just
some of the Bosphorus.

J

at the length of time it has taken me to
recollect. It is very regrettable, but circumstances
have caused me to lose 3 mos of my schedule.
Probably a chronology of events might be
interesting.

After leaving Norfolk, I went down
East Coast to Ft. Lauderdale, then up the

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JESSE G. JOHNSON
CARDINAL POINT
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
23508 U. S. A.

March 3, 1976

Dear Colonel:

Since you were here in
September I have not heard
from you. I do want to thank
you for the two reports of the
Evacuation of the Burma which
included you and I. They are
nice items for my children and
grand children to read.

I thank you to hear
about it but you know when
you are young you do not pay
much attention to the things
you do and the places you go to.
So I am glad to get your letters.

But by this time I should
have heard from you with an
outline of the Vignette you
want from me.

Hope you are well, and
are pursuing your writing
about those and other early
events.

Very sincerely
Jesse G. Johnson

This will be my address.

The Alsos Mission . . by Col. Boris T. Pash Ret., 474 Cedar Hill Dr., San Rafael, Ca. 94903

15 Mar 1976.

Dear Admiral:-

I am sure you are somewhat puzzled at the length of time it has taken me to react. It is very regrettable, but circumstances have caused me to lose 3 mos of my schedule. Probably a chronology of events might be of interest.

After leaving Norfolk, I went down the East Coast to Ft. Lauderdale, then up the West coast of Florida thru Ft. Myers. In San Antonio I considered it necessary to check up at Beaumont Med. Center in El Paso on the way to Roswell, NM arriving at the latter place 2 days before Thanksgiving.

The day after Thanksgiving our grandson (24 yrs old) had a ruptured appendix which the needles did not recognize for 3 days. Result — very bad case of peritonitis. We came too close to losing him. He was out of the woods on 2 Jan. In the mean time, friends from around the country started calling my son to find out if it were true that I had died. The enclosed photostat of NY Times article will explain that. On 4 Jan. the "Church Committee" (Senate) asked me to come to Wash. to explain allegations. Since then

1-23 Boris Pash

CORRESPONDENCE

Johnson, Jesse

1975-76

release received would wish treatment, after getting back from Washington, practically, all my time was taken up with contacting all news media, known to have published the original story, to publish follow up and in beating down N.Y. Times reporter who was digging up more false or erroneous info.

Enclosed also is copy of my statement to the Committee which I am hoping will receive as wide a distribution as friends will give it.

In the mean time, I have extracted from my original draft the substance of the "Theodosia" episode with some comments relating to our discussion.

Next week, I am starting for Calif. via Arizona with ETA San Francisco on 15 April. Because most of my documents, other than "field notes" such as the enclosed copies, have been shipped to SF that is where I hope to "reunite" for full speed ahead.

Please remember me to your granddaughter. I am really looking forward to a repeat visit to Norfolk, especially because our conversations bring me back to a wonderful period of my life.

With kindest regards + best wishes

Very sincerely from Boris.

CONFIDENTIAL

Issue 1.

Because most of my notes have been shipped to San Francisco and only parts of my rough draft is available, I shall describe the best I can that part of the story which refers to the immediate Theodore situation. I hope it will serve the purpose for a start. We shall develop this further. Boris.

... It was evident on 9 November (1970) that the situation in the Crimea was rapidly deteriorating and that the cause of the 1st Army was hopeless. Captain ^{announced} Reichenow, an evacuation alert (of the 1st Army unit) we had just unloaded supplies from the SS Force and our warehouses, all five sections, was burning. As a matter of fact, only the day before I had had the distribution section fully repositioned.

The next day was the beginning of a period which is difficult to describe, but which leaves not one who has experienced it a lifetime of dread that it ever should happen again... (It is with certainty to build up the attitudes and reactions of the people... comparing with my personal recollection of the Fire of San Francisco 1906)

The big difference was the fact that for most of the people of Theodore there was no escape from the approaching terror. ^{They could go no further} They were at the water's edge. Already events, with bullets and airplanes, were gathering at the entrance to the port area, the fences of which were reinforced with barbed wire. The gates were closed and under guard by a unit of General Zhuravsky's Army which appeared to offer maintenance discipline, which in many units had almost broken down. On 11 November the situation considerably worsened. There was no doubt that it was our

Nothing appeared to be going on. I was not aware of it. I was not aware of it. I was not aware of it.

I shall have to check this.

CORRIGENDUM

The forenoon of things to come were coming out of the woodwork. Other than that their job was to create confusion and panic among the population and to demonstrate the troops. It was also obvious that they remained in the city, although the over, since the solution was being put out in the spring of 1919. Arguments were provoked looking tough looking new comers - workshop doubt Bolshevik agents sent into the city by the Bolshevik command. It was not difficult to see that the work was likely to be done and the work of the Bolshevik agitation was having the effect intended.

Then a matter of time before the advancing Bolsheviks would overrun the city. Capt. Dickerson called a meeting and issued evacuation instructions.

The personnel of the Red Cross unit were to remain at the headquarters compound and leave only by special permission.

Lydia and I left the home of General Ivanov and moved into the villa. My assignment was to supervise the reloading of all supplies on to the "Faraby", leaving only the disbanding section behind. I was to remain at the port and Lydia would be brought down with the others when it became necessary to board the "Faraby".

At the end of the day on 12 November it became evident that ^{the abandonment of the city, including} it was only a matter of hours ~~before the port would have to be abandoned~~. The situation became more tense. The city was being overcrowded with troops who had left their units in order ^{search, I means to} to find ways to escape, thus adding to the confusion and the ever mounting panic in the city and in the port. It was becoming very difficult to control any orderly activity, especially in handling my job.

Toward the late evening, as the third of our five warehouse section was cleared and I was about to close the large steel sliding doors which separated each section, a group of Russian soldiers rushed the doors to prevent me from sealing off the section. With the assistance of my two helpers, we managed to close the doors. As we were dropping the heavy cross ^{beams} ~~beams~~, the soldiers

COPY COPY COPY

Pash

Theo B

~~started~~ ^{it was} ~~to~~ tried to interfere by slipping ^{thru} the cracks of the doors — just seconds too late.

There was no question about my leaving the port that night. I made a quick trip to the headquarters for a meal and to warn Lydia not to leave the villa until she was brought to the port with the others.

The incident with the attempted looting of our supplies was a blessing in ~~dis~~ disguise. On the next day, much to our relief the USN destroyer "Humphreys" steamed into port and immediately ~~dis~~ landed ~~a ship party and armed shore party under the command of~~ Rear Admiral Jesse C. Johnson USN Ret. recalls that incident of Ensign ~~John C.~~

Gene Johnson, now retired Rear Admiral USN.
Rear Admiral:

If you will, I shall appreciate your picking up here, possibly, along the following suggested line:

Admiral Johnson likes to ~~re~~ enjoy recalling the incident because of the situation as it developed and because ~~it~~ ^{was not the only "mission of mercy" which I was assigned on the USS Humphreys in} ~~I was assigned to~~ ^{to what I was assigned to} ~~the ship~~ ^{we received orders to} ~~we~~ ^{we} ~~received orders to~~ ^{we} ~~proceed to Theodosia, and drop anchor. On~~ ^{we dropped anchor in the morning} ~~12 November, the Commanding Officer ordered me to take ashore an~~ ^{of 12 November, and} ~~instructions were to~~ ^{we were to} ~~assist the American~~ ^{armed party and to report to the Chief of the American Red Cross unit for} ~~Red Cross work there in every way from~~ ^{the evacuation of the} ~~the evacuation personnel and supplies~~ ^{the Humphreys dropped anchor in the outer harbor of Theodosia at} ~~the~~ ^{we} ~~immediately upon arrival~~ ^{we} ~~Commander Baigzel dispatched an officer (it~~ ^{could have been you, the exec?) to contact} ~~the senior Red Cross representative to and~~ ^{to coordinate with him our activities in} ~~supporting him.~~

While to us, on the destroyer, it seemed

date?
the Humphreys
performed and
in which he was
involved.
we were to assist

CORRECTION

Miss Pash

the situation was very tense
and the conditions beyond the port
area was bordering on panic.

Theo 4

then instructed me
to remain in the port and
provide any necessary
assistance requested by
Captain Dickinson.
I was also ~~not~~ informed
that a detachment of ship
men were to sail with the
Faraby in order to assist
in maintaining discipline
on board.

to be reasonable order in the port, ~~the~~
~~after~~ when we landed it was evident to me that ~~3~~
reporting officer who went ashore reported
that the situation was becoming more tense

He returned with a request from the
head of the Red Cross for some armed men
to guard the access to the "Faraby" and
for confirmation that, when the "Faraby"
sailed, a small ^{armed} unit from the "Humphreys"
would be aboard to help maintain order.

Commander Baggaly dispatched
an armed shore-party under the command
of (here it would be helpful to name an
officer). ~~He~~ Within a short time (the
officer) reported back that the presence
of the armed detachment had relieved
the situation in the immediate vicinity
of the warehouses and ~~the~~ on the docks
where the "Faraby" was tied-up.

CORRESPONDENCE

my story
continues

How fortunate for Lydia and me that the
detachment of blue-jackets were in the port. If
~~then~~ the men from the "Humphreys" would not
have come ashore neither Lydia nor I would
have ever gotten out of the City.

~~Earlier~~ In the late afternoon when the situation
at the "front" became hopeless the ~~white~~ men
from the White Army elements started streaming
into the city, ^{beginning to rapidly breaking down} and ~~the~~ trying to enter the port
to get on the ships

Here I describe how Lydia, contrary to
instructions, left the Red Cross compound

23 Boris Nash

Theo 5

him ~~himself~~ ^{for} his bride to enter the port. The mob, seeing a well disciplined determined armed group coming at them gave way. It was a tense dramatic few minutes ^{until} ~~before~~ this young couple entered the port. ^{and} passed through the gates of the port. ^{and} The people stood there in stunned silence ^{and} all this while, a situation which accentuated the despair which was so evident on the faces of the people outside the port. ^{and}

Here I pick up my side of the story. When I complete the story and as the "Faraby" sails, I should like to bring in one thought, not directly involved in this immediate situation. In concluding this episode I continue

^{my} ~~what~~ we often forget or do not realize ^{is} ~~is~~ that ^{while} our Armed Forces ^{are} trained in the principles of warfare, ~~but on the basis of~~ a strictly defensive ~~past~~ philosophy and ~~past~~ history, have not only fought to ^{open} defend our liberties, but also ^{out} ~~our~~ entire history have carried comfort and aid to stricken peoples ^{regardless of} ~~throughout~~ the world — and continue to do so to this day. ^{all over the}

The "Humphreys", ^{in the case of our} naval ~~as all other~~ ships ^{did} did not stop with the Theodosia operation. Admiral Johnson recalls another mercy mission within just a short time after leaving the Black Sea area. (Would this be alright to bring in the Ismir ops.) ^{ed}

Theo 5

to go into the city and bid farewell to her friends.

The Red Cross unit arrived without her. As the time ^{arrived} for the Faraby to sail Capt. D told me the ship would not wait. In spite of his warning I went into the city to look for Lydia.

Finding her, we rush back to the port only to be stymied by a ^{mob} ^{around the gate} about 40 yds deep. No police helped to get us thru. The Faraby was already behind schedule.

I climbed on an abandoned wagon to seek for some spot where we could make our way into port.

story continues As I stood on that wagon ^{I thought} Capt. D had spotted me. I frantically waved my arms. There was no use shouting, the noise was so great. I could see him point in my direction. He started talking to (the officers), all the while pointing in my direction.

(Here, it would be of interest if you might happen to recall being there or, if not, recall the officer in charge of the unit describing the situation. If not, I can quote Capt D later in the narrative).

By the off. in ch. of unit Capt. D. started tugging at my arm and excitedly repeating — there's that damn fool, we have to get him in.

I immediately ordered the men to form a column of twos, march into the crowd and open a path for that damn fool, as D called